CHARTER TOWNSHIP OF CLINTON

ANNUAL JULY 2006

Drinking Water Quality Report

A publication for residents of the Charter Township of Clinton

This year's Drinking Water Quality Report is presented in an expanded format with additional sections devoted not only to water quality, but to some timely township topics as well.

In addition to presenting information about the nature and quality of your drinking water, this year's report includes updated information about the maintenance of your sanitary sewer system and what to do should you experience a sewer line backup.The importance of keeping our water supply safe and clean can't be overstated. Just as important is the need to keep our township safe and secure. That is why this year's report also contains a very important informational section on the upcoming ballot issue on August 8th designed to increase funding for the township's Police Department.

This Annual Drinking Water Quality Report is released by communities across the nation in accordance with federal guidelines designed to describe the quality of your water supply. The Charter Township of Clinton's Water and Sewer Department is pleased to report that your water meets or exceeds all state and federal guidelines for drinking water quality.

The Charter Township of Clinton receives its water supplies from both the City of Detroit and the City of Mount Clemens. That is why you receive charts and contaminants figures from both of these cities and their Water and Sewerage departments. About 98 percent of the township's water supply comes from Detroit with the remainder supplied by Mount Clemens. The portion of the township that receives its water from Mount Clemens is bounded by the Clinton River Spillway to the south, the Clinton River to the north, the City of Mount Clemens to the west, and Harrison Township to the east. The remainder of the township is served by the Detroit Water System.

What's Inside

Public Participation

Consumers have a right to know what is in their drinking water and where that water comes from. That is the basis for the Safe Drinking Water Act that requires each drinking water system to provide its customers with a brief Consumers Confidence Report outlining the water quality it delivers.

The Charter Township of Clinton is required to deliver this report to you by mail by July 2006. The reports are based on calendar-year data, so this report includes data collected in 2005. Additional copies of this report are available at the Township Civic Center.

Interested citizens in the Charter Township of Clinton are invited to attend the Board of Trustees meeting held every other Monday beginning at 6:30 p.m. at the Civic Center, 40700 Romeo Plank Road, Clinton Township, Michigan 48038. For further information regarding the exact date of the meeting contact the township at 586-286-8000.

The township's Water and Sewer Department provides quality water to more than 97,000 residents. For more information call the Water and and Sewer Department at 586-286-9300.

Test Results for 2005

Here are the contaminants that were detected in our water. Your water meets or exceeds all state and federal guidelines for drinking water. The Township's water suppliers were not issued any violations during 2005.

City of Detroit Public Water System Detected Contaminants Table

(The results represent a combination of contaminants reported by the Northeast and the Lake Huron plants.)

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Levels MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation	Likely Source
Disinfectant Residual and Disinfection By-Products - Monitoring in Distribution System								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	Feb-Dec 2005	ppb	N/A	80	23.1	7.8-32.3	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	Feb-Dec 2005	ppb	N/A	60	16.2	4.8-13.8	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Disinfectant (chlorine) Residual (ppm)	Jan-Dec 2005	ppm	MRDGL 4	MRDL 4	.75	.53-.76	No	Water additive used to control microbes
Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total. Haloacetic Acids-HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.								

2005 Turbidity - Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap			
Highest Single Measurement Can not exceed 1 NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidity Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)	Violation Yes/No	Major Source in Drinking Water
.23 NTU	100%	No	Soil Runoff
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.			

2005 Microbiological Contaminants - Monthly Monitoring in Detroit and Mount Clemens Distribution Systems					
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Highest Number Detected	Violation Yes/No	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Total Coliform	0	Presence of Coliform bacteria in >5% of monthly samples	In one month	No	Naturally present in the environment
E. coli or fecal coliform bacteria	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one is also fecal or E. Coli positive	Entire year	No	Human waste and animal fecal waste

Charter Township of Clinton Lead and Copper Results

Lead and Copper Monitoring at Customer's Tap							
Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Action Level AL	90th Percentile Value	Number of Samples Over AL	Violation yes/no	Major Sources in Drinking Water
Lead	2005	ppb	15	0	None	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper	2005	ppb	1300	45	None	No	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives.
* The 90th percentile value means 90 percent of the homes tested have lead and cooper levels below the given 90th percentile value. If the 90th percentile value is above the AL additional requirements must be met.							

Important health Information About lead

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and flush your tap for 30 seconds to two minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791

City of Detroit Public Water System Detected Contaminants Table

(The results represent a combination of contaminants reported by the Northeast and the Lake Huron plants.)

Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Levels MCL	Detected Level	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Source in Drinking Water.
REGULATED INORGANIC CHEMICALS: BASED ON THE HIGHEST SINGLE MEASUREMENTS.								
Fluoride	8/09/05	ppm	4	4	1.41	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Nitrate	8/09/05	ppm	10	10	.41	N/A	No	
Radioactive Contaminants- Plant Finished Water Tap								
Alpha emitters	11/16/01	pCi/l	0	15	3.19	N/A	N/A	Erosion of natural deposits

2005 Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminants				
Contaminant	MCLG	MCL	Level Detected	Source of Contamination
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	N/A	4.92	Erosion of natural deposits

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants.

TOC Removal

The percentage of Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the state.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than is the general population, Immuno-compromised persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be. particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to reduce the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline 800-426-4791.

City of Mount Clemens Public Water System

The table below lists all the drinking water contaminants detected during 2005. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk.

Regulated Contaminant	MCL	MCLG	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Sample Date	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Fluoride	4	4	1.2	N/A	9/8/05	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Combined Radium(pCi/L)	5	0	1.0	N/A	8/20/01	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Special Monitoring and Unregulated Contaminant	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	28	9/8/05	Erosion of natural contaminant

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. Monitoring helps EPA to determine where certain contaminants occur and whether it needs to regulate those contaminants. The City of Mount Clemens tested a wide variety of unregulated contaminants in 2005. The unregulated contaminant test results are available to customers by contacting the Mount Clemens Utilities Department.

2005 Turbidity -Monitored every 4 hours at Plant Finished Water Tap								
Highest Single Measurement Can not exceed 1NTU	Lowest Monthly % of Samples Meeting Turbidty Limit of 0.3 NTU (minimum 95%)				Violation Yes/No		Major Source in Drinking Water	
.42 NTU	99.3%				No		Soil Runoff	
Turbidity is a measure of the cloudiness of water. We monitor it because it is a good indicator of the effectiveness of our filtration system.								
Contaminant	Test Date	Units	Health Goal MCLG	Allowed Level MCL	Level Detected	Range of Detection	Violation Yes/No	Major Source in Drinking Water
Disinfection Residuals and Disinfection By-Products-Monitoring in Distribution Systems								
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)	2005	ppb	N/A	80	55.83	22-92	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (HAA5)	2005	ppb	N/A	60	22.19	0-34	No	By-product of drinking water disinfectant
Disinfectant (chlorine) Residual (ppm)	2005	ppb	MRDGL 4	MRDGL 4	.656	.27-1.9	No	Water additive used to control microbes

Regulated Contaminant	The Total Organic Carbon (TOC) removal ratio is calculated as the ratio between the actual TOC removal and the TOC removal requirements. The ratios shown are the average of the ratios and the range of monthly ratios for the 12 months covered by this report. The TOC removal was measured each month and the system met all TOC removal requirements set by the state.	Violation Yes/No	Typical Source of Contaminant
Total Organic Carbon		No	Naturally present in the environment

Health and Safety Information

The following information is mandatory language provided by the Environmental Protection Agency.

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 800-426-4791.

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include the following:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants that include salts and metals, can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants include synthetic and volatile organics which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which provide the same protection for public health.

Definitions and Terms

In the following tables you will find many terms and abbreviations that might be unfamiliar to you. To help you better understand these terms we've provided the following definitions:

Parts per million (ppm)
The ppm is equivalent to milligrams per liter. A milligram = 1/100 gram.

Parts per billion (ppb)
The ppb is equivalent to micrograms per liter. A microgram = 1/100 milligram.

Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)
Measures the cloudiness of water.

Action Level (AL)
The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT)
A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level
The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
The "Goal" (MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG)
The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL)
The highest level of disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that the addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

n/a - Not applicable

Haloacetic acids (HAA5)
HAA5 is the total of bromoacetic, chloroacetic, dibromoacetic, dichloroacetic, and trichloroacetic acids. Compliance is based on the total.

Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM)
Total Trihalomethanes is the sum of chloroform, bromodichloromethane, dibromochloromethane, and bromoform. Compliance is based on the total.

Special Sewer Information Section

What Should I Do When My Sewer Is Backing Up?

Call the Water and Sewer Department at one of the following numbers.

Water and Sewer Department Charter Township of Clinton Main Office
(586) 286-9300 8:30 am to 4:30 pm Weekdays

Shook Road Maintenance Facility
(586) 791-1766 7:00 am to 3:30 pm Weekdays

After Hours Emergency Number
(586) 296-0687 Standby Dutyman After Hours & Holidays

A representative of the Water and Sewer Department will respond as soon as possible by visiting the site to determine if the problem is the responsibility of the township or the user. After business hours, the Water and Sewer Department has an on-call dutyman to maintain 24-hour coverage with no service fee.

ALL WATER AND SEWER DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES CARRY PICTURE IDENTIFICATION.

Whose Sewer Is It?

The Water and Sewer Department cleans and maintains the main line sanitary sewers generally located within a public right-of-way. As a rule these sanitary sewers are 10 inches or larger in diameter. The sanitary sewer lateral, generally six inches in diameter, is installed and maintained in its entirety by the user as per the Codified Ordinances of the township.

Who Do I Call To Clean My Sanitary Sewer House Lead?

If conditions allow, call three drain cleaner specialists to compare prices. Ask each what the minimum cost is? How many feet of cleaning does this include? How much for each additional foot? Do they offer a warranty?If so how long and what does it include? If one bid is extremely low you may wish to ask for references, call the Better Business Bureau etc. Once they open up the drain ask them to clean it with the largest cleaning tool they can safely use.

What Should I Do If They Can Not Clean My Sanitary Sewer Lead Because A Broken Pipe Has To Be Replaced?

It is suggested that you hire a drain contractor with equipment to insert a closed circuit television camera into the sanitary house lead to locate and view the obstruction. It is much cheaper to locate and view the problem and possibly clean your sewer before it is excavated for repairs. Drain cleaning contractors with this type of equipment are listed in the phone book. If it is confirmed that your sanitary sewer lateral needs to be replaced be advised any contractor hired must be registered with the Water and Sewer Department in Clinton Township. Not all drain cleaning contractors are registered to repair and/or install sanitary sewer laterals. Registered contractors must meet certain standards, have proper insurances and post a bond covering their work. Calling three contractors for price estimates is also suggested if time allows.

My Basement Flooded, What Should I Do ?

During and following flooding, contact utility companies for information and advice on precautions and safety measures. Do not handle connected electrical cords or appliances if the current is still on. Do not light a flame in an enclosed area containing gas fired or oil fired appliances. If electricity is connected to an appliance which has had the motor controls submerged, do not attempt to start it until you have consulted a qualified service company.

Cleaning and Disinfecting

Provide as much ventilation as possible by opening windows, doors and running fans to allow moist air to escape. Anything that has been in contact with flood waters should be considered contaminated and must be disinfected. Walls and floors can be scrubbed with a stiff brush using a household detergent in water. Surfaces may be disinfected by using a chlorine solution rinse made up of eight tablespoons (1/2 cup) common household bleach per gallon of clean warm water. Chlorine bleach is an effective disinfectant, but should never be mixed with ammonia, since this combination produces poisonous gas. Professional cleaning services are listed in the yellow pages under “Fire & Water Damage Restoration”.

What Items Can Be Salvaged?

All hard surfaced household goods such as chests, metal boxes, toys, etc., should be thoroughly washed in soap and warm water and disinfected in a chlorine solution. Stuffed and upholstered furniture, mattresses, toys, and similar items are often impossible to decontaminate and disinfect with conventional liquid or spray type germicide. Consult the telephone directory for firms specializing in furniture, carpet and upholstery cleaning, if salvaging is desired.

Discard all non-hermetically sealed fruits, vegetables and stored food items which were in direct contact with flood waters. Jars, bottles and similar containers with crimped or screw-on caps, lids or covers as well as cork or paraffin tops may not safely prevent product contamination. Hermetically sealed, vacuum or pressure packed foods can be salvaged by thoroughly washing the exterior surfaces with detergent and hot water, followed by immersion in a chlorine solution for at least 15 minutes.

Personal Hygiene

Protect yourself by wearing rubber gloves and frequently washing your hands in warm chlorinated water particularly before eating or smoking. Use care to prevent tracking sewage and contaminated flood waters into areas that are clean. All clothing should be washed at the end of the day. You should take a hot shower.

Notice to Township Property owners Who Experience A Sanitary Sewer Overflow or Back Up

You must file a written claim with the township's Water and Sewer Department within 45 days of experiencing an overflow or backup of a sewage disposal system. Claim forms are available upon written or telephone request from the Water and Sewer Department at the Civic Center. Notice should be mailed and/or delivered to the Water and Sewer Department at 40700 Romeo Plank Road, Clinton Township, MI 48038. Failure to provide the required notice within the prescribed time limit will prevent recovery of damages. Please contact the Water and Sewer Department immediately upon discovery of an overflow by calling 586-286-9300 during regular business hours or at 586-296-0687 after business hours.

Who Should I Call?

Ask a friend if they know someone or look in the phone book for drain cleaners and repair contractors. Call the Water and Sewer Shook Road Facility 586-791-1766 about any contractor they might know is working in the area.

Clinton Township Can Not Endorse Any Drain Cleaner or Contractor.

Clinton Township Police Department Operational Millage August 8, 2006 Ballot Proposal • Frequently Asked Questions

What is the August 8th police ballot proposal about?

The Clinton Township Police Department will ask for a 1.5 operational millage increase for 20 years on the August 8th primary ballot. The increase, if approved, will be subject to the voter approved Headlee Amendment tax rollback, with all funds going to the police department. It would be the first millage increase for police operations since 1984.

How has the township's police department grown over the years?

The township formed its police department in 1968 with a 3-mill levy. In 1984 voters approved a 2-mill increase for a total of 5 mills. The level of the police department's current 5-mill special assessment has remained the same since 1984. Since 1984 the township's police department has grown from 51 officers serving a community of 74,000 residents to 105 officers serving the township's more than 97,000 residents. Today the police department annually responds to more than 50,000 incidents while patrolling the township's more than 300 miles of streets. The Department annually makes more than 3,000 arrests.

Why does the Board now believe we need a millage increase for the police department?

Funding for the police department from the 5-mill special assessment will fall short of paying for police services by more than $2.8 million this year. This shortfall exists despite the cutbacks in police personnel and the department's budget. In the past, revenue sharing funds from the State of Michigan would have helped close this shortfall without the township having to turn to its savings account in the general fund.

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"The level of the police department's current 5-mill special assessment has remained the same since 1984.
Our population has grown from 74,000 residents to 97,000 residents since 1984."

During the past three years Clinton Township has lost more than $7 million in state revenue sharing funds, forcing the township to dramatically increase the size of its annual subsidy from the general fund to pay for police operations.

What has the township done to reduce costs before having to ask for a police millage?

To help offset cuts in revenue sharing funds from the state, the township has reduced expenditures and the number of employees township-wide. For example, the township has already eliminated through attrition 36 positions in a variety of township departments including the court. Overall township expenditures excluding the cost for employees is down by more than 25 percent or $1.1 million. The police department alone is down by 7 police officers and 4 civilian support personnel. At the same time, the police department has made reductions that resulted in more than $1.25 million in cost savings annually. It no longer operates a K-9 unit. The Special Investigations Division that specializes in narcotics crimes has been disbanded. The Records Department is now open to the public only two days a week.

Where will funds go should the ballot issue be approved?

All funds raised by the proposed 1.5-mill increase will go toward the operation of the Clinton Township police department. It is estimated that this proposal would result in the authorization to collect $4.5 million in the first year if approved.

Didn't I already vote for a Police Department building bond issue a few years ago?

In 1998 township voters approved a $14 million general obligation police building bond issue over 20 years to fund the construction of a new police station on Groesbeck north of Metropolitan Parkway. The 62,000 sq. ft. station dedicated in 2001 was the first new police facility ever for the township. Because the township saved $2 million on the construction of the police building, the township was able to bond for $12 million and reduce the projected millage rate over the 20 years accordingly. The last installment on the bond issue comes due in December, 2017. Residents will receive a property tax decrease after that. Funding from the bond issue continues to solely go toward paying for the station's construction.

Will we hire more officers if the millage passes?

Funds raised from the millage would allow the department to hire officers previously lost through attrition and budget cuts. It would also restore funding to a variety of operations that have been reduced or eliminated during the past few years. The millage funds dedicated to the police department are designed to replace lost revenue funding from the State of Michigan.

If this is a dedicated police millage, why do other township services hinge on its success?

If the police millage is rejected, the department after it makes substantial reductions must continue to draw from the shrinking general fund. This will leave even less money for other township services. Ultimately, we will see reductions in many services that the residents of Clinton Township have come to enjoy.

How do I learn more about the Police Department's Operational Millage Ballot Proposal?

To find out more about the ballot proposal contact Citizens to Maintain Police Services by calling (586) 489-5615 or go to their website: www.keepclintonsafe.com.

Charter Township of Clinton
40700 Romeo Plank Road
Clinton Township, MI 48038